

Scotch Win From English in Football

English in Football

What is reported as being one of the best football matches seen in this district for some time was played in

Medicine Hat last Tuesday evening, when the pick of the four teams in the Medicine Hat-Redcliff league played an exhibition game. It was a game

In this game five players from Redcliff took part, three with the Scotch team and two with the English.

These were Messrs. Learmonth, Watson and McKay for the former, and Maskell and Simmonds for the latter. For the opening half of the game it looked as though the English would

win out. They took possession of the ball from the kick off and made a series of unsuccessful attacks on the Scotch nets. In the second half, however, things changed considerably.

Whether it was the playing of the bagpipes or not that brought about the change, is not quite clear. Anyway the Scotch entered into the game with

more vigor and soon had things coming their way. Before this period on the game was far advanced they succeeded in locating the nets and scored the only goal of the game.

When time was called the score stood one to nothing in favor of the Scotch. The game was fast and clean throughout. It attracted a re-

Bishop Fallon Would

Enforce Liquor Law

At the annual retreat of the clergy of the diocese of London, which con-

cluded Saturday at Assumption College, Sandwich, Bishop Falken denounced in vigorous terms the lawless traffic in liquor. "Stop it if you know."

said his lordship, in conference with his private, "how I regard the Ontario Temperance Act. I have never made any secret of my conviction that such legislation is unwise, ineffectual and op-

posed to the best British traditions of personal liberty, as well as to the best Catholic traditions of personal responsibility. But no matter what you or I think of it, the Ontario Temperance

ance Act is the law in the province. It invades no essential right that demands or justifies resistance and disobedience. And, while you are at lib-

ty, under the form of reasonable government, which, thank God, obtains in this free country to agitate for the mending of ending of the act to educate public opinion along these

lines, there your liberty ceases. So long as the Ontario Temperance Act is the law of the land, it demands your respect and your most loyal effort to have its provisions observed."

LAKE WINDERMERE CAMP.
There will be opened to tourists this summer a new resort of rustic design in the Canadian Pacific Rockies on the

sandy beaches of Lake Windermere, the levellest warm water mountain lake in British Columbia. Lake Windermere is situated about 170 miles

south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific, and is reached from the main line at Golden, the station being Lak Windermere.

ing, as it does, pastoral softness with rugged mountain grandeur, will attract visitors from all parts, and will become a favorite playground.

The summer visitor will find here everything that he could wish, bathing, boating, riding on mountain ponies to great canyons and big game hunting in season.

The Canadian Pacific are erecting a number of cabins fully equipped with every convenience of the modern home, which will be opened July 1st. Community hall for dancing and social

An auto road from Banff is in the course of construction by the Dominion Parks Board.

**BOLSHEVISM DOES NOT
APPEAL TO DELEGATES**

quotes Phillip Snowden and Dr. George Lansbury, members of the British Labor delegation, who went to investigate conditions in Russia, as declaring that

Socialism they dedicted, would
prevall in Great Britain long before
it would in Russia, the message said.

TALES OF OUR TOWN COUNTRY

SOME CHRONICLES OF THE DAYS OF THE WAR
PARTY AND THE BUFFALO
STORIES TOLD AROUND THE FIRES OF THE
HUNTING CAMPS OF BYGONE TIMES

More Reminiscences of The Exploits of the Royal North West Mounted Police

**Sam Steele at the Beaver. How Eight Red-
Coats Over-awed Seven Hundred Rioters.
Tales of the C.P.R. Construction.
A Dangerous Situation.**

In 1864 the Mounted Police took over the duty of maintaining law and order along the line of construction of the C.P.R. in British Columbia.

The undertaking was a gigantic one and entailed the employment of a great many men, numbers of whom were of a turbulent and undisciplined nature. A zone of twenty miles wide, of which the road bed was the centre, was established and over this zone the Police had absolute authority. The sale of intoxicating liquor within that area was proscribed, but it was too narrow, and on its verge hundreds of dives flourished which were centres of lawlessness and disorder.

The act that prohibited the sale of liquor within the railway belt was a Federal one, but the province of B.C. objected to the curtailment of its internal revenue and claimed authority. It, therefore, issued to anyone who wanted them, liquor licenses within the belt.

Conflict of Authority

Owing to this conflict of authority it was felt to be almost impossible to enforce the Federal regulations and there were many wild and disorderly scenes.

Sam Steele, at that time an inspector in the North West Mounted Police, who afterwards became one of the most noted of Canadian military men, was in charge of the work. It was a difficult task. The place where the headquarters staff was located became the mountain metropolis; and there flouted gamblers, saloon-keepers and others, who built disorderly houses out of the cedar logs which grew in the valleys.

Steele had his hands full in restraining lawlessness but he succeeded remarkably well.

A Shooting Affair

There was only one killing, which occurred within the jurisdiction of N.W.M.P. It took place at the Kicking Horse Flats, where there were a few saloons and gambling houses.

The Cleveland-Blaine election contest was at its height in the United States, and Americans around the construction camps were keen partisans. A tent had been erected by an American negro barber, and a number of people from the United States congregated there, got into an altercation about politics.

Two Irish Americans, a brakeman and a conductor, who were both Democrats, got into a tremendous row with the barber, who was a Republican. The argument got very hot and high words were passed. The conductor was getting very excited when the brakeman noticed a pistol in his hip pocket, and fearing a fracas, he quietly removed it and put it in his own pocket. A few minutes afterwards the conductor passed the unforfeitable word to the barber, who seized a razor

and went amuck. He dashed at the crowd, cutting and slashing.

The occupants of the tent quickly made their escape with the exception of the conductor who was jammed up against the tent pole.

A Negro and a Razor

The infuriated negro attacked him with the razor, cut his clothes and actually wounded him in the stomach. The conductor was a small man, unable to defend himself, and it was apparent that he would be slashed to pieces in a few minutes. The brakeman, who had reached the door, turned around and seeing the predicament of his friend, drew the conductor's six shooter and "dropped" the negro like a stone.

The brakeman threw away his pistol and escaped to the hills, fearing the vengeance of the law.

The North West Mounted Police soon captured him and he was brought before Inspector Steele. It was clearly a case of justifiable homicide and the brakeman was allowed to go.

Rebellion in the Air

About this time there were mutterings of rebellion in the province of B.C. and had gathered the Metis of Saskatchewan about him, and the Indians were leaving their reserves. The settlers were in a state of alarm and shots had actually been fired at Duck Lake. Every available man was needed for the suppression of the rebellion and the Lieutenant Governor of the North West telegraphed Inspector Steele to bring his men from British Columbia for service in the north west.

Disturbing Conditions

Just about that time, however, conditions in the mountains were very serious, and for Steele to have left would have meant that the construction camps would have been at the mercy of a lawless and disorderly element.

A strike was intended early in March. Many of the men employed in the construction had not received their money. There were rumors that the contractors were in financial difficulties, and there was growing discontent.

A number of the men had applied to Inspector Steele, who had counselled patience, telling them that their money would be forthcoming in due time. Great numbers of gamblers, outlaws, and masterless men who had been preying on the workers along the line of the Northern Pacific during the construction of that road had come over to the C.P.R., and in the event of a strike, were sure to be trouble makers.

Steele at that time was himself seriously sick with mountain fever and he swore in George Hope Johnson, now a well known citizen of Calgary, to act as his deputy. Whilst the Inspector was still in bed the strike took place, and there were many scenes of lawlessness and disorder.

At this juncture the mayor of Calgary sent an urgent wire which said, "For God's sake come! there is danger of an attack from the Blackfeet." Still Steele stayed at his post, writing that he could not come. The money had not arrived and about the first week in April gangs of men made demonstrations against the construction staff, and declared they would damage the work already done.

The construction headquarters were at that time on the Beaver and the situation at that point rapidly became an exceedingly ominous one. A "deputation" of strikers had waited upon the police officer and he, sitting up in his sick bed, counselled patience and moderation, advising them that their grievances would be remedied. He also urged them to return to their work. A number of them did so, much to the irritation of those who remained on strike.

A number of the more turbulent element, however, gathered together in a band of about 300 strong and armed with revolvers proceeded to intimidate the men who continued at work. This demonstration was chiefly against the track layers. An attempt had been made to make them stop work by intimidation and Mr. Ross the constructor, himself mounted an engine and drove down past a big crowd of strikers who commenced firing shots at the engine and creating a great uproar. Mr. Ross' object was to protect the track layers from the hostile demonstration of the strikers and a big crowd of armed men followed his train and threatened to kill him and put the track layers out of business.

The Authority of the Red Coats

Inspector Steele had only eight Mounted Policemen on the place. He was sick that he was hardly able to rise from his bed, but he gave instructions to Sergeant Fury to take a small party of men and go at once to the protection of Mr. Ross and the track layers. Sergeant Fury threw his men out in such a way as to protect Mr. Ross and his working men, and his determined attitude fairly over-awed the strikers who eventually retired.

Later in the day Sergeant Fury came in and reported that there was further trouble brewing. Constable Kerr, one of the red-coats had seen a desperate character endeavoring to induce the mob to follow his leadership to demolish the Mounted Police barracks. Constable Kerr attempted, single handed, to arrest him but the crowd had torn him from his horse.

Strong Orders

On hearing this, news Steele sat up in bed and said, "It is rather a pity that a Mounted Policeman attempted to make an arrest that could not be enforced, but to retain our prestige the man must be arrested and punished."

He accordingly instructed Sergeant Fury to take a party of men and go out at all costs and arrest the agitator. Sergeant Fury clicked his heels, saluted and went about his difficult task.

Inspector Steele tossed on his sick bed as the time passed. Presently Fury re-entered the room: the blood was streaming down his face, his red coat was torn, and he bore signs of having been engaged in battle. He reported that he and his men had captured the prisoner but that the crowd had overcome them and taken him away again.

Shoot on Sight

"All right," said Inspector Steele, "take your revolvers and shoot down any who interfere with the arrest."

The barracks was across a bridge that led to the town. Inspector Steele crawled out of bed and with the assistance of George Hope Johnson, who was with him in his quarters, went to the

window where he watched Fury and his small party cross the bridge. In a few minutes the watchers heard a shot, and two Mounted Policemen appeared on the bridge, dragging the accused man, who was fighting like a demon. A disreputable woman of the place was also attacking the Police, cursing them and tearing their faces. An infuriated crowd of strikers were following in the rear and Sergeant Fury and one trooper were backing up slowly before them and doing their best to hold them at bay.

Steele to the Rescue

It seemed as if the Police party were about to be overwhelmed, when Sam Steele, throwing a jacket about his shoulders and seizing a Winchester rifle, came leaping across the bridge. Planting himself before the advancing crowd of strikers he raised the rifle and quietly said he would drop the first man in his tracks who attempted to advance. He then called to George Hope Johnson to go to the Riot Act. The prisoner was still fighting until, exasperated beyond endurance, one of the troopers who had him in charge, raised his fist and hit him a blow which stunned him.

"Lock him up," ordered Steele, as the crowd paused before his levelled rifle.

The woman rushed at the constables and Steele said, "Lock her up too."

Before Johnson had started to read the Riot Act Steele said, "Listen to this: keep quiet!" the first man that makes a move towards a weapon, I will shoot him in his tracks. When the Riot Act had been read Steele told them that they had taken advantage of the fact that a rebellion had broken out in the north west and a consequence few Mounted Policemen were available, but that as desperate diseases required desperate remedies, and both disease and remedy were there, he said, "I warn you that if I find more than twelve of you together, or any large crowd together, I will open fire at once and mow you down. Now disperse and behave yourselves."

This bold behavior had its effect. The rioters dispersed and the chief culprits were sent to jail. No further trouble occurred.

Questions and Answers

Locusts and Wild Honey

Question: Theologian, Capar. We are told in Scripture that John the Baptist subsisted upon a diet of locusts and wild honey. What were the locusts he used to eat? Were they like our grasshoppers? I once heard a clergyman state that it was not insect he ate at all, but locust beans. Is that correct?

Answer: We think it exceedingly likely that John the Baptist did eat actual jumping locusts of Palestine, which are not unsimilar to our western grasshoppers. Locusts are today a much esteemed article of diet in Arabia. They are declared to be exceedingly nice when properly cooked.

Carcass of a Cat

Question: R. Smith, Kisbey. Is it a fact that no other animal will eat the dead body of a cat?

Answer: No carnivorous bird or quadruped in Europe will eat the flesh of a cat. This applies to carrion crows who will peck away at dead dogs. We are not in a position to know if there is any American scavenger who will feast upon carrion of the feline species. It is stated, however, that in certain restaurants of Paris, cats are served up as rabbit pie and they are said to make good eating. We fancy, however, that any culinary properties which they may possess are invested in them by the skill of the chef.

This was a splendid example of the work of the Policemen. There were only eight red coats all told in the detachment and they over-awed a mob of nearly 700 men, amongst whom there were many desperate characters.

Shortly afterwards Sam Steele, after delegating authority to George Hope Johnson, left for Calgary to assist in the suppression of the rebellion of 1865.

(Continued next week)

J. McConnelton

French cooks, and has very little to do with the edible properties of the animal itself.

Swimming Animals

Question: Q. J. Anderson, Gleichen. Can all four-footed animals swim?

Answer: Almost all of them can, although some don't like to. So far as we know the only quadruped who cannot, keep itself afloat is the camel. The camel will inevitably perish if forced into water beyond its depth. This animal has no particular affinity for the aqueous element, either for washing or drinking. One drink is said to be able to last it for about nine days.

Illiterates

Question: Subscriber, Forestburg, Alta. Is it a fact that education is more widely disseminated in the United States than in any other country?

Answer: There are excellent educational advantages in the United States, but we fancy there are other countries, such as Iceland and Scotland where it is more universal. Recent statistics indicate that there are eight millions of residents in the United States who can neither speak nor write English.

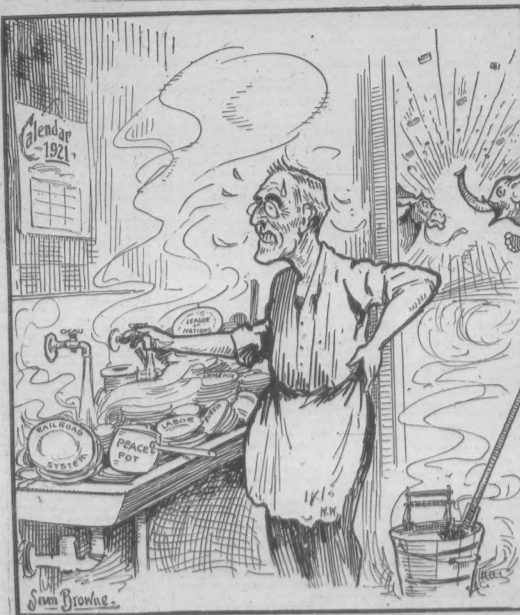
BOLSHEVIST CREDITORS

Major Walford Bidwell, formerly an officer of the Australian corps, was in Vancouver recently en route to Siberia on a unique mission.

Early in 1916 the great Manchester firm of De Jersey, Ltd., shipped cotton and piece goods to individuals and firms in Siberia to the value of a million pounds sterling. When the goods were delivered at Vladivostok that city was nominally in charge of General Reznoff, on behalf of unfortunate Admiral Kolchak.

The wily general proceeded to sell the cotton goods to Japanese

merchants and cleaned up £750,000. Then came the Red invasion and Reznoff fled to Japan, where he is still said to be. Major Bidwell's mission is to try to recover a couple of million dollars from Reznoff or the Japanese who dealt with him. He carries letters of recommendation from Sir Cecil Harmsworth, Sir Charles Elliott and others.



—And in the Meantime

THE REDCLIFF REVIEW

W. H. HATCHER, Proprietor and Business Manager
ED. L. STONE, Editor

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THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1920.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

It is announced that a mammoth meeting of farmers located along the C. N. R. line between Redcliff and the Red Deer river, will be held at the Blue Grass school, north of Suffield, on Wednesday afternoon, July 7th.

The object of this meeting is to pass resolutions urging the government to lay the steel on this branch in time to assist in the marketing of this year's crop. The farmers concerned are asking for the co-operation of the towns in the district in this movement and they should receive a hearty response from all concerned.

Present indications are most encouraging for a good crop this year and as farmers in the district through which this branch passes are considerably handicapped for lack of railway facilities, every effort should be made to have the steel laid this summer if possible. Urging on the line is almost completed and at present several gangs are at work putting in culverts, so that everything is now in readiness for putting down the steel at least from here to the Red Deer river.

Since this branch of the C.-N.R. could easily obtain running rights over the C. P. R. from Redcliff, its completion from the river to this point would be a great help and convenience to the farmers concerned in the marketing of their crop. For this season the movement should be supported by towns people and Redcliff should be represented at the meeting next Wednesday.

Rate payers are again reminded of the nomination for school trustees next Monday. This is a matter in which all parents should be interested, and they should exert their energies and influence in getting the best men or women possible to fill the vacancies. There are three vacancies to be filled and if more than this number are nominated an election will be held the following Monday. The nominations will be received at the school between 11 o'clock a.m. and 12 o'clock noon. Get busy and look for candidates now. Don't leave it till the last minute.

With the holiday season now on and towns and villages all over the country arranging for their annual celebrations, it would be well if Redcliff would get into the game and lay plans for holding some kind of a celebration or sports day. There are several organizations in town which might undertake such a movement and carry it through to a successful finish. All that is necessary is for some one to make the move and we are sure the support of the town generally will be behind it.

GRASSHOPPERS AT CLARENHOLM NOW.

Grasshoppers have made their appearance at Clarenholm, and preparations are being made to fight the pest. A local doctor was in possession of some poison, and more is being sent for. The residents of the district are rather alarmed about the matter, but hope that the pest may be checked before much harm is done.

THE RAISING OF SHEEP.

In introducing the estimates for his department to the house of commons, the Hon. Dr. Tolin, Dominion minister of agriculture, pointed out the fact that in Australia there are no more than 80,000,000 sheep, in the United States 40,000,000, in Great Britain 27,000,000, and in Canada only 2,500,000. As shown in The Agricultural Gazette of Canada for May efforts are being made by all the provinces to remedy the state of things. That is to say, encouragement is being given to the raising of sheep in a variety of ways—by the holding of competitions, at which generous prizes are given for the best ewes and for the best flocks, by obtaining the highest price for wool through the department, and through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, by organized sheep sales, and, as in Ontario in particular, by placing, flocks on a share basis. Amended legislation has also been passed for the protection of sheep from dogs. As a sample of the good work that is being performed it might be mentioned that in Saskatchewan in the last four years the amount of wool consigned to the co-operative branch of the provincial department of agriculture increased from 179 consignments, weighing 69,404 pounds, for which the average price realized was 17½¢ to 916 consignments, weighing 394,000 pounds, at an average price of 61½¢ per pound. The article in The Gazette would imply that what has been done in Saskatchewan is also being accomplished in the other provinces of the Dominion.

Government agents discovered recently that one thousand illicit whisky stills in the Dominion last year. And it is safe to bet that the discovered stills were not more than a fraction of the total in operation. Therefore a little more law in a country like Canada is no picnic.

20,000 MEN ARE

NEEDED IN WEST. That the west could absorb at least 20,000 men for railway construction farm work and mining, was the statement made by Grant Hall, vice-president of the C. P. R. He stated that the extension of railway construction was considerably retarded by the death of labor.

THE DEAD PAST.

We clip the following from a California paper. The author was a one time resident of Redcliff, which makes the poem more interesting: I went to hear a parson preach, The "Way of Life" to all and each. One struggling here he said, Listened well to all he said, And to the scripture that he read, And it was all about the dead, Two thousand years ago. Who came about old Noah's ark, Or if Cain's wife was light or dark, The naughty children's rude remark, "Go up, then old bald head!" Of Moses and the promised land, Of Jacob's voice and Esau's hand, Or some old wicked king's command To slay the plagues with dead. It may be Joshua stopped the sun, Still or the land of Gidon, Until the battle he had won. The enemy laid low, And what if Jonah took a whale, Sing in the innards of a whale, To lead to tell the gruesome tale, And you believe it's so? Does this help you to live your life, To dwell in concord with your wife, To wrestle with the daily strife, With faith and hope and zest? I rather hear some words of cheer About the troubles we have here, Something to check the falling tear, And let the long dead rest.

—R. L. AULTMAN.

Negotiations are going on between Japan and Great Britain with regard to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, according to a statement made by Premier Hara at a meeting of the Sanyo Club party.

Niagara Grape Growers, it is said, are making contracts for this year's crop at about \$100 a ton. Previous to the prohibition act coming into force in this province \$20 a ton was regarded as a good price for grapes.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Wool growers this year are faced by a situation which is quite unfavorable compared to conditions during the past four years. The fifty and sixty cent prices secured during the last three years are not in sight. Owing to the considerable supply of wool coming in the United States from the old country but chiefly to money stringency and untimeliness in wholesale and retail business, manufacturers are not stocking up with wool at present. It does not describe the wool market to say that wool is worth half or less than half of what it brought last year. The fact is that there is no market and where offers are being made wool growers should understand that prices are purely speculative. The producer stands to gain by waiting for settled markets. The marketing of from fifty to ninety per cent of the wool in Alberta through co-operative consignment over the past three years has resulted in satisfactory returns to wool growers and it would look to be a better system than ever under this year's conditions.

The grading of wool is likely to be sharp and particular this year but when wool is graded and assembled at Toronto in proximity to both manufacturing demand in Canada and to the United States demand, selling

conditions should be as good as they can be made this year. On this account it would seem advisable for farmers not to sell at present but to take advantage of co-operative consignment and selling for the sake of

getting the ultimate value of their product.

To the Review at an advertising medium it gets results as it talks to hundreds in this district every week.

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Recently the Canadian Pacific Railway film of the tour of the Prince of Wales in Canada was shown three times a day for three days at Bath. In these pictures, which not only showed the doings of his royal highness in the Dominion but also gave vivid details of many of the beautiful spots of our country.

Those who have visited the hot sulphur springs at Bath in the Canadian Pacific Rockies or the Malheur springs on the Arrow Lakes and derived beneficial benefit from them will be glad to learn something about the springs at Bath which are the only hot springs in the United Kingdom.

About the middle of 1855 the old Priory or medieval Abbey, which stood at the south-western corner of the existing Abbey at Bath, was pulled down to give place to a suite of baths for the Duke of Kingston. In removing the foundations, a number of stone coffins were found, and on making further, the hot mineral water rushed forth and interrupted the work. The site being drained, Roman masonry was disclosed, and subsequently a number of baths and cisterns were discovered.

That there lay buried still further remains of what must have been an extensive Roman bathing establishment, indications were unmistakable.

The rectangular bath, now commonly known as the Roman bath, was uncovered, and at either end of it a semi-circular deep bath, entered by seven steps. The authorities lay on the eastern side, together with a number of square baths and other apartments which apparently had been used preparatory to entering the hot chambers. Some of these rooms were paved with flag stones, others were beautifully treated with various colored mosaics.

- (1) Banff Springs Hotel and Bow River—Guests watching the bathers.
- (2) The Abbey and Roman Bath, Bath, England.

Little better than a mosaic, and Major Davie, to whose unwearied skill and skillful excavation the city is so much indebted, found, after further exploration and careful tunnelling, that he had at last alighted upon the hidden treasure. Difficult and costly as was the subsequent work of uncovering these remains, the late Major Davie set himself with indomitable perseverance to push it forward. The facts that the baths were some 20 feet below the street level and that continuance of the excavation necessarily involved the demolition of much valuable property were serious considerations which all had their effect in retarding progress. Later on public interest increased and the houses were removed, the immense deposits of other sea cliffs away and the large area of Roman masonry was exposed. When the great Roman bath was opened up in 1878 the extent of the outfall drain was discovered, in the hypocaust on the western of the first floor.

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THE HUNDRED AND FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF WATERLOO

Friday of last week, the 18th of June, was the anniversary of perhaps, the most momentous battle that ever decided the destinies of nations.

In the onward rush of events it seems almost incredible that our fathers have talked with veterans of Waterloo, and that within the memory of our grandfathers, Europe was still reeking to the tread of the invincible armies of the great Napoleon. The struggle at Waterloo that summer's day so long ago was an epochal one.

Everyone knows something of the extraordinary career of Napoleon. During the revolution, when France was purging herself by blood of the tyrannies of an ancient monarchy and of decadent aristocracy, he was an obscure young officer of artillery. France had gone mad; and anarchy and chaos reigned.

Napoleon had obtained some prominence from military exploits, and he conceived the idea of arousing the patriotism of his countrymen, and winning them from domestic insanity by an appeal to their national love of martial glory.

He was a born leader of men and a soldier of consummate genius.

He gathered an army around him which he led into foreign lands; and his success everywhere was astonishing. Prussia, Austria, Spain and Holland soon lay at his feet, and he set himself up to be the military dictator of Europe.

Domestic order was evolved out of chaos and Napoleon was the idol of his countrymen. He was elected to the highest position in the gift of the Republic, and shortly afterwards was proclaimed Emperor.

All Europe united against him. His dramatic retreat from Moscow, after the burning of the ancient Russian capital and the decimation of his armies by the rigors of winter, was a serious blow to his prestige, and the defeat at Leipzig was a reversal from which he could not recover.

Propositions of peace were made to him by the allies, but as they included the limitation of France to its original boundaries, his imperial spirit would not tolerate them. The common people of France remained loyal to him, but many of the officers, whom he had raised to high position, deserted to the allies; and there was nothing left but abdication.

He was banished to the Island of Elba and allowed to retain the title of Emperor. A Bourbon King again sat in the halls of his fathers, and the Empire with its glories and magnificence seemed to have passed away.

For fourteen months he reigned in Elba, like an eagle in its cage. He was still young; in the very prime of life, and he had accomplished in his short career more magnificent things than had ever been credited in the pages of history to any other single human being; and it was not to be expected that he would remain quiescent. The people, accustomed to his familiar and democratic autocracy, and the fine though homely sentiments, with which he clothed his appeals, chafed under the formalism and arrogance of the Royalists. The soldiers, who under him, had won laurels for France, were slighted and reviled; and there was growing discontent.

Europe did not realize it, but the time was opportune for him.

On February 27, 1815, he set sail from Elba with a little force of 1,000 men and four guns, determined to regain the sceptre of France. On March 1st, he landed near Cannes in the south. He was received everywhere with acclamations, and the veterans of Marengo, of Austerlitz, of Jena, of the Pyramids, and of Italy flocked to his standard. He was always rapid in his movements and confounded his enemies by the unexpected.

With his army he advanced on Paris, across the French Alps, and before Europe was awake he was hammering on the gates of the capital.

The Bourbon King, attended by the satellites of his court, fled before him from the country; and the army, amid scenes of mad enthusiasm, placed themselves at the disposal of their invincible leader.

The lion had broken the bars of his cage and the affrighted hunters gathered their men together to again attack him.

By June 1st he had assembled an army of 360,000 men. The allied countries of Europe had not been idle during this time. In Belgium, across an open frontier, lay a constantly augmenting force of British under Wellington and Blucher. Across the Rhine France was threatened by over 200,000 Austrians and 150,000 Russians were coming up.

The allies were very careful. They decided that they would not hazard the cause on a single battle, but would force the Emperor into conflict with them individually. In pursuance of this plan it was arranged that the Duke of Wellington and Blucher should wait in Belgium, and that all the armies should be ready to converge on Paris at one time, before the invasion of France was undertaken.

Napoleon was always afraid of the British; they were the only people of Europe who had never submitted to his domination; and they had inflicted on him defeat after defeat on the sea. To his mind Wellington was his most formidable adversary; and he decided to advance on him and strike with the greatest rapidity.

The news of Napoleon's invasion of Belgium came as a surprise to the allies. Accustomed as they were to the rapidity of his movements, they had not expected the blow would fall in this direction.

The Duchess of Richmond was giving a ball at Brussels when the news came, and Wellington and most of his officers were present.

The army at once took the field. The story of the Waterloo campaign has been written a hundred times. Napoleon succeeded, by a strategic movement, in sundering Blucher from his British allies, and the brunt of the attack had to be borne by Wellington and some Belgian auxiliaries.

Instead of attacking at daylight, in the morning, as was Napoleon's invariable custom, he waited until the forenoon was well advanced in order to allow the ground, which had become sodden through the recent heavy rains, to dry for the passage of his artillery.

This delay enabled Wellington, who has been criticized by military experts for the tardiness of his concentration, to strengthen his position.

The first part of the day was all in favor of the French. Almost every man in his army was a veteran who idolized his leader and although the French were greatly outnumbered by the British and Prussians, they more than made up for it in efficiency and experience. After a devastating battle in which the honors were fairly even, the Old Guard of the French army were repulsed by the British soldiers, and their retreat turned into a rout by a timely charge of the household cavalry. To add to the confusion of the French, the Prussians joined with Wellington about that time and took up the pursuit of the flying enemy.

Napoleon's surrender and banishment and the events which followed are matters of history known to everyone.

Few people, however, realized how nearly the Emperor was to winning the day. He had directed the attack on the British lines in person, and his personality and his reputation was such that he aroused the enthusiasm of his soldiers to the highest pitch; and they performed prodigies of valor.

Napoleon had detached a large force from his main army under Marshal Grouchy with the object of keeping the Prussians from making a junction with Wellington's army. He had arranged that Grouchy should arrive on the battlefield and aid him in the victory he so confidently expected.

The British were holding their position with bulldog pertinacity; and all, during that long summer's day received and repelled the hurricane assaults of the legions of France.

As the afternoon wore on they were still stubbornly contesting their position, but the reserves were exhausted and they felt that they could not hold out much longer.

Well might Wellington pray for the arrival of Blucher and his Prussians, or the shelter of darkness.

Grouchy either misunderstood his orders, or failed to act properly upon them, with the consequence that when Napoleon sent his Old Guard on their last charge against the English position, he had not arrived. Napoleon, however, thought he was coming up, having mistaken the booming of the guns of the Prussians for those of his own men, and he launched the last charge that was to bring disaster to his arm, believing that Grouchy was close at hand.

Napoleon nearly won the battle and if he had done so there is little doubt that there would have been a vast change in the history of Europe. Had he been victorious there is every reason to believe that he would have followed his tactics in previous campaigns, and moved with rapidity on Austria and Prussia. Belgium would have been in his hands, as well as Holland and the great German confederation of the 19th century would have been rendered impossible. England alone, although shattered, would likely have remained defiant behind the bulwarks of her "inviolate sea."

However, Waterloo has passed into history; Napoleon died at St. Helena and his hope of European domination became only the "stuff of dreams." Nevertheless, the battle which took place one hundred and twenty years ago this week, will remain perhaps the most momentous single conflict of modern times.

REASON FOR OPTIMISM

The West is a country of optimism; if one year is a bad one, the next one will set us all right. There is a good country beyond the sky-line and hope springs eternal.

There never was, however, a sounder basis for optimism in Western Canada than at the present time. If the tillers of the soil had the making of the weather, they could not have ordered it more to their liking. We have had an alternation of rain and sunshine, and the second earth is throbbing in its pregnancy. Every growing plant is blossoming into life. A few more weeks of similar conditions will put the crops almost beyond preadventure. Prices are certain to be high and the demand for our product is world-wide, and if the augurs do not fail, Western Canada will, this fall, embark upon a season of prosperity unexampled in its history.

We talk about our high hopes and our soaring ambitions, and the austerity of life on these level plains, but we have a country the productiveness of which can hardly be overestimated and our people are engaged in an industry which is the basis of all human wealth and progress. Why, therefore, should we not be optimistic?

THE LAND THAT IS FRANCE

Separated by thousands of miles from the continent of Europe, it has been very difficult for the people of the American continent to realize the position of constant danger to which France has been exposed ever since the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

Previous to that time during all the vicissitudes of fortune—changes from royalty to revolution; from Republic to Empire, back to royalty and then to Republic again, France has retained the position of primacy amongst the nations of continental Europe.

Bismarck, the German statesman of "blood and iron" made up his mind that she should be shored from her position which should be taken by the German confederacy. The Franco-Prussian war which found France unprepared, and despite the fact that her soldiers performed prodigies of valor, resulted in a humiliating and devastating defeat, was the first movement towards that end.

The annexation of Alsace and Lorraine deprived France of one of her great national barriers and her only means of defence against her traditional enemy was the valor of her soldiers. Prussia imposed a heart-breaking indemnity upon her at the close of the war but the people, with a spirit of patriotism and thrift unexampled in history, paid it off in very short order; indeed their achievement in this direction has been the wonder of historians and political economists.

There is no doubt that Germany saw the progress and development and increasing prosperity of France with apprehension; and for many years had been looking for an opportunity to again reduce the country to dire straits, and lead her proud and patriotic people once more through the valley of humiliation. The result of the war just recently closed has been to remove this menacing shadow from the beautiful and smiling country.

The PERSONAL SIDE

PROMINENT WESTERN CHARACTERS—SOME INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF PEOPLE WE ALL KNOW

"PAT" BURNS—A WINTER'S RIDE

Nearly thirty years ago the writer, who was only a lad newly come to the West, made a journey with an old Highlander, named Malcolm Ferguson, and his wife, and a winter cattle camp which had been established at Eyebrow Lake near the head of the Qu'Appelle Valley.

In those days, there was no settlement to the north of the Qu'Appelle and from the west end of Buffalo Lake to the Saskatchewan there was not a single settler. That year the prairie had been swept by fire, and Mr. Ferguson, who had a small herd of fine cattle, had been hard put to it to find a wintering place.

There was hay plenty at Eyebrow Lake, and shelter in the valley. He accordingly erected a shack and sheds for his cattle, and brought them successfully through the winter.

It was bitterly cold in early December. A blizzard had been succeeded by a drop in the temperature, although it was snug enough inside the one room shanty built of poplar logs.

One night we were awakened by the sound of a horse's feet crunching over the frozen snow outside, and presently there came a loud knock at the door.

There was not a soul within forty miles, and it was known that the Sioux, who had taken arms against the United States government, had been sending emissaries to the Canadian Cree; everyone in the shack was somewhat perturbed.

However, Mr. Ferguson lit a lantern and opened the door. A small, plump, rosy cheeked man, clad in a buffalo coat which enveloped him to his heels was standing there, holding a jaded looking pinto pony by the bridle. He was nearly frozen to death. Mr. Ferguson showed him where to find shelter for his horse and brought him in.

As he stood thawing himself out before the little stove, while Mrs. Ferguson hospitably prepared some food, he told us he was a beef contractor for the Prince Albert railway, which was at that time under construction. He was apparently only in a small way of business for he said he had lost three steers and that he was looking for them in the valley. He had missed his direction in the snow, and found a hay stack, and had been making shift to sleep in it when he saw the light from the window of the shack. It was a little perturbed over the loss of the three steers, which he was afraid might break him.

This man, who, so long ago, was glad to find shelter in a very humble place, now has his cattle on a hundred hills, and is one of the capitalists of Western Canada. He was none other than the famous Pat Burns.

The career of Mr. Burns has been a splendid example of what the West will do for men of thrift, industry and intelligence. He started from nothing and today he is one of the foremost men of the country.

He is of Irish descent and was born in Ottawa, Ontario, in 1856. When only twenty-three he went to Manitoba, where he at once engaged in the cattle business in 1880. When the present Sir, William McKinnon was one of the contractors for the construction of the line from Regina to Prince Albert, Mr. Burns engaged to supply beef to the construction camp; and it was at this stage of his career that the writer met him.

His business brought him in contact with William McKinnon, who always was a good judge of quality. He induced Mr. Burns to go with him to Alberta and there he has it that the railway manager backed him for larger enterprises. He had the contract for supplying beef to the construction camps along the new line of railway from Calgary to Edmonton, and is reputed to have done very well at it.

On the completion of construction he started ranching on his own account and bought a herd of Indian Depredation beef cattle. In those days the Department contracts in Southern Alberta ran into big figures, and the Indians of the Blackfoot confederacy received about one pound and a half of beef per day for every man, woman and child.

Mr. Burns did well at this business and as it progressed, established several ranches.

In the early nineties he conceived the idea of doing both a wholesale and retail business and he established a chain of butcher shops which were supplied from his Alberta ranches, throughout western Alberta and British Columbia.

Some time about 1898 he sent a big herd of cattle into the Yukon and is reputed to have cleaned up a comfortable little fortune from the transaction.

He kept on extending his business and about 1901 bought out W. R. Hull, who was his last competitor. He built abattoirs in Calgary and established a large business in Vancouver.

He is reputed to be a millionaire many times over and is engaged in all kinds of business enterprises. He is one of the most genial and approachable of men, and any philanthropic proposition of merit may always count upon his assistance.

During the recent war France has been devastated as has no other country. Great industrial regions were laid waste and a portion of the finest agricultural territory was disrupted and torn by the giant projectiles of modern warfare. Furthermore, practically every able bodied man was serving in the war and the work of production was left in the hands of feeble greybeards and women and children. Food supplies had to be purchased abroad, much of it in America, and great sums of money had to be diverted for that purpose.

Hardly had the armistice been signed when the French people with native industry and thrift returned to the work of rehabilitating their country. They have achieved an astonishing result.

An announcement was made a few days ago by the Minister of Agriculture, that he expects, if normal crop weather continues, to provide the whole nation of food needs from the home grown crop this year. This is an astounding achievement. Only a year ago nearly four billion francs went to the American continent and other foreign producing regions to keep the people of France supplied with bread.

Such a showing reveals the genius and stability of the French people. To such a race nothing is impossible.

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Mrs. Hickey left last Saturday for "Belling" to spend the holidays with her parents.

A. W. Woodcock left Tuesday morning for Mississauga where he will spend a week on business.

The next league foot ball game will be played in Redcliff on the evening of July 5th against the Vets of Medicine Hat.

Walter Bamforth has accepted a position in Hally's drug store. He has signed on as an apprentice and intends learning the business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Creaser, of Medicine Hat, spent last week and in the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fairbairn.

Mr. Vermon, of the post office staff, and Miss Viola Kops left last Sunday evening on a holiday trip to visit friends in Mississauga.

The few warm weather of the past three days has brought the crops and gardens on wonderfully. Everything is now looking fine.

Fred Walker, of the Box Springs district, returned last Sunday from Saskatchewan where he was disposing of a car load of horses.

A pool line of seven darts and adjustable screen windows at reasonable prices at the Atlas Lumber yard. It will pay you to investigate before purchasing elsewhere.

The second session of the 17th Battalion will be held in Medicine Hat on Saturday of this week. A picnic will be held in Head's grove in the afternoon when a program of sports for both years and drill will be conducted. Capt. McCall will fly from Calgary for the occasion.

Ranchmen in this district are beginning to inquire about the stock yards which the C. P. R. promised to erect at this point. The material for the yards is now on hand and as the shipping season is now at hand the work of construction should be rushed through as soon as possible.

Geo. Akhota, of the Broadway Department Store, leaves tonight for a holiday trip to Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle. Owing to the rumors we have heard lately we asked George if he was hitting anyone back with him, but he wasn't figured out yet whether the slight black meant yes or no.

The Junior baseball team went to Medicine Hat last Saturday evening and played a return game with the juniors of that city. In this game our boys were not so successful as in two previous games. They lost out by a score of 13 to 6. It was a good game, however, and both teams showed good form.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ardlinger and family and Mrs. C. A. Gaulty and family on Saturday morning of this week for their new home in Yakima, Wash. Both these families will be greatly missed by their many friends in Redcliff. They have resided here since shortly after the team started and have been a boon friend in church and educational matters.

Mrs. R. C. Hollinger and family left last Monday morning for Yakima, Wash., to join Mr. Hollinger and make their home in future. Since coming to Redcliff the Hollinger family has been looked upon as one of the most highly respected in town. They have made many friends here and all of whom wish them every success in their new home.

Entertainment running high in Junior football circles here. The two teams which have been having periodic games for the past few weeks, are making work and neck for first place. On last Saturday night the honors were equal, each team having a "in and a draw. In Saturday's game, however, the Flashy Flyers took the lead by winning out with 8 goals to 0.

Committees representing both the W. V. A. and the citizens met in the club rooms last Thursday evening to complete arrangements for admitting members to the club as executive members. Both committees were well represented and the preliminary work necessary to soliciting members was thoroughly gone into. These desires of taking advantage of the opportunity to join this club and using the elegantly furnished club rooms should be any of the following members of Citizens' committee: Messrs. Lovell, Solheim, Wedderburn, Clark or Stone.

H. O. Kitch, principal of the school, will holiday at Vancouver and other points in the Pacific provinces.

STRAYED—A bunch of horses branded round top to on right thigh, toward for recovery of some, G. Zimmerman, Seven Persons, Alberta.

STRAYED—One light bay mare and two months old grey colt white (and forehead); mare has black mane and tail, weight 1,300; branded wine glass and horse shoe on left shoulder. Reward if returned to L. A. Quinn, Bowell, Alta. 25-2

FOUL SALE—A Whistling crew, five years old; newly freshened; good milker; will either sell or trade for beef cattle. Apply Geo. Worts.

FARM FOR SALE

I will offer my farm, W. 4, 10-14-7, for sale, or rent to responsible tenant. The farm is located two miles east of Bowell. It has over 200 acres broken and is run on fallow system. Well fenced, 60 acres pasture; buildings are good and lots of trees. Possession given immediately after harvest.

After term is disposed of will also sell farm stock, implements and household effects. Everything in first-class condition. Inspection invited. Apply to R. S. Further, Bowell, Alberta, or Review office.

JUDICIAL SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

Pursuant to the judgment and final order for sale made in the action W. J. Clute vs. William Garland, there will be sold by public auction at the law office of Frank Hald, Esq., at the Town of Medicine Hat, in the Province of Alberta, on Monday the 26th day of July, 1920, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, subject to a reserve bid, the following land, namely: Lot five (5), in block one hundred and seven (107), of the 15th Twp. of R. 15, S. 14, W. 4, 10-14-7, Redcliff.

The terms of the sale and the balance of the sale together with interest at 8 per cent. per annum. The conditions of sale will be read at the time of sale or may be had of Messrs. Davidson & Beattie, a Hull block, Medicine Hat, solicitors for the plaintiff.

Dated at Medicine Hat, in the Province of Alberta, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1920.

S. A. WALLACE, Clerk of Court.

Foreign Railways and Rates

During December 1919, and January, 1920, the Italian railway advanced their first-class passenger fares 30 per cent. their second-class fares 50 per cent. and their third-class fares 20 per cent. Both freight and passenger rates already during the war had been advanced to 40 per cent.

The passenger rates of the French railways, two of which are owned by the government and all of which are being operated under government control, were advanced to 50 per cent. during the war and the freight rates 30 to 50 per cent. Because of the deficits which have continued to be incurred, proposals for further advances have been under consideration.

The advances in rates on the Austrian railways since previous years have been enormous. The increase of 30 per cent. made in February, 1920, made the total increase about 330 per cent.

In September, 1919, freight and passenger rates in Belgium had been increased 40 to 50 per cent. over pre-war rates. Further increases have been made since then.

In September, 1919, freight and passenger rates in the Netherlands were advanced 50 per cent.

Very much the same advances reported in any country have been made in Germany, where it is well known, practically all the railways are owned and operated by the government. Repeated advances were made during the war and still further very great advances have been made since the signing of the armistice. The passenger rates now average 200 per cent. higher than before the war, and the freight rates about 800 per cent. higher.

Large advances in rates have also had to be made in many countries which were ravaged from the seat of hostilities. For example, in December, 1919, all freight and passenger rates on the South African Government railways were advanced 25 per cent., while in August, 1919, a rate of 30 per cent. in both freight and passenger rates was made in Brazil, and in October of the same year additional increases were proposed. Even in Australia, which was about as remote from the theatre of hostilities as any part of the world, all the government railways have suffered severely from the effects of the war and have had to make advances in their rates.

The railways of Great Britain were placed under government control at the beginning of the war and are still being thus operated. During the war the passenger rates were advanced 50 per cent., while the freight rates were advanced 100 per cent. because the increase in expenses greatly exceeded the increase in rates the government incurred a large deficit. To the extent to which this deficit appeared in the freight rates from 25 to 30 per cent. were made effective on January 15, 1920, and extra charges were added to rates which cover the collection and delivery of freight at stations as well as the transportation. In March, 1920, the government further increased by holding a one day day beyond the period of free time the rate was 100 per cent., and the charges for subsequent days 50 per cent.

BIRTHS.

BRENNEMAN—In Redcliff, on Saturday, June 26th, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Brennehan, a son.

BERGERON—In Redcliff, on Wednesday, June 24th, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Bergeron, a son.

Mrs. Washburn has the Redcliff Agency for

SPIRELLA CORSETS
A call is solicited at her residence on a Fourth street north.

\$65.00 values at \$49.50
\$75.00 blue and grey groye \$59.50
\$85.00 Twined, worsted; sizes 36 to 44 \$44.95

NOTICE

As I have disposed of my Cigar and Billiard business, I would like to remind all those against whom I have accounts that unless these accounts are settled on or before July 3rd, they will be handed in for collection. Prompt settlement will save extra expense.

DONALD MACLACHLAN.

NOTICE.

In order to fill vacancies on the School Board vacated by the resignation of Messrs. Dgon, MacLachlan, B. P. Argue and W. H. Riddell, nominations or trustees will be held in the School on Monday, July 5th, 1920, between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and should a poll be necessary, the same will be held in the school house on Monday, July 12th, 1920, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.

W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary.

Special 4 Days Holiday Sale

GET READY FOR THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS

You will feel better in a new outfit. We are offering Splendid Values.

MEN'S SUITS.

\$65.00 values at \$49.50
\$75.00 blue and grey groye \$59.50
\$85.00 Twined, worsted; sizes 36 to 44 \$44.95

HATS

\$1.50 Children's Summer Hats at 95c
\$1.25 Children's Hats at 75c
\$5.50 values men's Panama. \$4.95
\$5.50 values men's Panama. \$3.95

SHIRTS

Men's negligee & sport styles, full fashioned work shirts, black and white; blue chambrays and drills.

NECKWEAR

A large shipment just in; latest cuts and designs 75c to \$1.75

LADIES SHOES

High and low cuts, leather and canvas D and C widths. Holiday prices.

AT THE HICKS TRADING CO'S

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Week-End Train Calgary to Banff

Leaving Calgary every Saturday, June 26 to August 28, returning Sunday, June 27 to August 29.

Westbound, Saturday—Leaves Calgary 2:45 p.m.; arrives Banff 6:30 p.m.

Eastbound Sunday—Leaves Banff 1:15 p.m.; arrives Calgary 9:30 p.m.

For fares and further information apply to any ticket agent or to J. E. PROCTOR, District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

LOST—One black gelding, with white face; 5 years old, weight about 1,200 lbs.; banded 1, bay 1 and left thigh; \$10.00 reward for information or recovery of the above. W. Dixon, general delivery, Redcliff.

Sir Adolphe Rouhier, Judge of the vice-consul court, a noted Justice and author of "O Canada," died at his home at St. Pierre, May 5, 1920. Sir Adolphe Rouhier was 81 years of age, having been born at St. Pierre, May 5, 1839.



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Billiard Room and Barber Shop
Soft Drinks, Cigars and Tobacco
Draft Beer Always on Hand
MAC'S POOL ROOM

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The Hall Season is Coming

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We Represent Only

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STONER AGENCIES, LTD.

Protect Your Crop

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A few dollars invested in fencing now, will save you hundreds of dollars later on. We have a full line of

Cedar and Willow Posts

which are selling at Reasonable Prices. Mixing willows with cedar posts makes a good fence at a small cost.

Call and Inspect our Stock

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C.D. SCOTT, MGR.

ICE CREAM PARLOR AND LUNCH ROOM

We have opened up for business in the above line and are prepared to attend to your wants.

LUNCHES SERVED AT ALL HOURS

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Always on hand, give us a call, we guarantee Satisfaction

G. W. FITZHENRY

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6 per cent.
Interest

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The Province of Alberta Offers

To those desiring a safe investment at a high rate of interest, a new Bond issue, paying 6 per cent. interest.

These are ten-year Gold Bonds dated May 1st, 1920, and maturing May 1st, 1930, with interest coupons payable May 1st and November 1st.

Bonds are in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

The General Revenue and all the assets of the Province are behind this investment.

Investors may now purchase these Bonds direct from the Department of the Provincial Treasurer, without commission of any kind or unnecessary delay in delivery.

This offering is intended chiefly for the benefit of the small investor, so that the industrious and thrifty, be he laborer, artisan, farmer or professional man, may invest his savings by mail.

Remittances should be made by marked cheque, money order or postal note.

These Bonds may also be obtained from any recognized Bond House in the Province of Alberta

Address all communications to DEPUTY PROVINCIAL TREASURER

HON. C. R. MITCHELL,

Provincial Treasurer.

W. V. NEWSON, Deputy Provincial Treasurer,

Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta